SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR BLIND

FROM

JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1894

BY AUTHORITY

HV 1796
M55

LANSING:
ROBERT SMITH & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1894.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Gift of
A. M. Shotwell

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

T. W. CRISSEY, President. . . . . Midland.
F. S. WHEAT, Vice President and Secretary. . . . . Caro.
G. W. BEMENT, Treasurer, ... Lansing.

REGULAR MEETING.

Second Wednesday of Each Month.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading Minutes of previous meeting.
2. Reading and Reference of Petitions and Communications.
3. Reports and Suggestions from Superintendent.
4. Executive Session.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Auditing Claims.
8. Unfinished and Miscellaneous Business.
9. Executive Session.
10. Adjournment.

OFFICERS FOR 1894-5.

E. P. CHURCH, ... Superintendent and Steward.
ANNA E. POTTER. . . . . Clerk and Bookkeeper.
MRS. ELIZA E. BUSH, ... Matron.
J. F. CAMPBELL, M. D., ... Physician.
ELLEN M. TOWER, ... Nurse.

TEACHERS.

Literary Department.

VERNON J. WILLEY. ANNA L. CROSS. T. JOSEPHINE WARD.

Musical Department.

AARON C. BLAKESLEE, Instrumental Music.
LULU D. KELLER, Vocal Music.
MRS. M. A. MONROE, Assistant, Instrumental Music.

Handicraft.

MISS E. A. FOOTE, Girls' Work.
RHA CONKLIN, Broom Making.
KATE WRIGHT. Cooking.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Names.	Service.	Rate.	Term.	Residence.
E. P. Church	Superintendent and steward	$960 00	For 12 months	Resident.
Anna E. Potter	Clerk and book-keeper	450 00	" 12 "	Non-resident.
Mrs. Eliza E. Bush	Matron	300 00	" 12 "	Resident.
Vernon J. Willey	Principal	400 00	" 10 "	"
Anna L. Cross	First literary teacher	250 00	" 10 "	"
T. Josephine Ward	Kindergarten teacher	200 00	" 10 "	"
Aaron C. Blakeslee	Teacher of instrumental music	700 00	" 10 "	Non-resident.
Mrs. M. A. Monroe	Asst. teacher of inst. music	350 00	" 10 "	Resident.
Lulu D. Keller	Teacher of vocal music	300 00	" 10 "	"
Miss E. A. Foote	" " sewing	300 00	" 10 "	"
Rha Conklin	" " broom making	50 00	Per month	Non-resident.
Kate Wright	Cooking teacher	18 00	" "	Resident.
Dennis Bergin	Watchman	35 00	" "	Non-resident.
Wm. Toolan	Engineer	50 00	" "	Resident.
Thos. Underhill	Fireman	30 00	" "	Non-resident.
James Evans	Man-of-all-work	37 00	" "	" "
Lewis Mulholland	Teamster	35 00	" "	" "
Ida V. Keene	Visitors' attendant	3 00	" week	Resident.
Ellen M. Tower	Nurse	250 00	For 10 months	"
Maggie Toolan	Cook	6 00	Per week	"
Mrs. M. Thompson	Assistant cook	3 00	" "	"
Mary Maier	Baker	3 00	" "	"
Florence Davenport	Dining room girl	2 50	" "	"
Josephine McConrt	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Edith Thompson	" " "	2 50	" "	"
Ida Bennett	Chambermaid	2 50	" "	"
Minnie Salewsky	"	2 50	" "	"
Mary Youngkind	"	2 50	" "	"
Kate Graham	Washer woman	25 00	" month	Non-resident.
Mary McClory	Ironing woman	19 50	" "	Resident.
Robert McNish	Gardener	1 25	" day	Non-resident.

WORK SHOPS. SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Governor of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with the statute, the Board of Control, Michigan School for the Blind, herewith respectfully submits its first biennial report, the seventh since the establishment of such institution at Lansing.

This Board was organized in June, 1893, under the provisions of Act number 123 of the Session Laws of 1893, as a consequence, most of the matters arising for half of the period covered by this report are only known to this board through tradition and hearsay, and it is deemed best that a detailed account should commence at the time when the present board acquired control.

Notwithstanding the separation of the deaf and blind many years since, we find that there are a large number of otherwise well informed persons who persist in locating this school at Flint. To correct this mistake, it may be well to say that an effort has been made through the state press.

The object of the school is defined by the statute to be to educate the blind and afford them instruction in such useful arts and trades as may be found to be best adapted, and such as will best enable them to maintain themselves. Pupils are educated in the branches usually taught in the common schools, and also vocal and instrumental music; in addition, mechanical trades are taught; the physical and moral training receive careful and conscientious attention.

The advantages of the school are not limited to the wholly blind, the statute wisely includes among those to be admitted, partially blind persons whose defective sight prevents them receiving instruction in the common schools.

The present law fixes the ages between ten and twenty-one; in its discretion, the board may admit persons under or over the ages named.

In this connection, the board is of the opinion that the law should be so amended that the minimum age should not be above five years, and, if it might be, some provision of law should permit the board to acquire possession of the child at even an earlier age. Harsh as it may seem, such early removal to the school would, it is believed, inure to the benefit of the child.

In a majority of cases the defective vision is congenital, the inexorable law of heredity asserts its sway, as shown by inquiry into the family history. The State, in this institution is endeavoring to overcome the disadvantages of heredity, environments and very frequently a pernicious early

training. Parental affection is always noble and is universal. Illustrations could be cited and multiplied indefinitely which prove the assertion. The mother-love and father-love which go out toward the offspring cannot be measured. This affection seems to be intensified when its object, because of some infirmity, differs from his fellows In the case of the blind, the care and attention bestowed, tend directly to make the child more helpless and dependent. If, instead of such course, as soon as might be, the child for its own sake, and for the sake of the State and humanity, were to be placed where the education and environments tend to develop and make the child self-helpful and independent, the advantage would at once be apparent. Habits are so easily formed, and are so difficult to change that the severity of such legislation would be more in theory than in fact. Granting that society owes much to the child, both parent and child owe much more to society. It is earnestly believed that the education of the blind should begin at a much earlier age than ten years, and that such education should be compulsory.

While the members of this board are proud of the pupils who have been in the school during the past year, and are pleased at the mental growth and physical advancement that have been made; we believe that each is largely due to the adoption and enforcement of the rules. Down to the date of the adoption of these rules, so far as we were able to learn, there had been no written rules. The necessity for such rules was apparent, and, while their enforcement recalls painful memories, the course pursued seemed, at the time, and even now, to be the only proper one.

The progress made by the pupils is commendable; they are to be congratulated for having had earnest, honest and concientious teachers.

During the past year a change has been made to the so-called American Braille point-letter system. Heretofore books in line-letter and also New York point-letter were used in the literary work, and the Braille alone in music; the pupil must need to learn three distinct alphabets. The change does away with the learning of two separate systems, and this of itself would be sufficient reason for the experimental change. An apparatus, unique and wonderful in the results attained, has been introduced, and, by means of this machine, plates are prepared from soft metal, from which plates, pages in point-letter are printed. Similar plates are also prepared and used for supplying pupils with notes of their daily literary and music lessons and in numerous ways it has been found to be to the great advantage of the pupils.

The school buildings were found to be greatly dilapidated and in urgent need of immediate repair and early attention; these required an outlay of about two thousand dollars. Because of a lack of sufficient appropriation, enroachment was made on other funds. This necessary outlay prevented other needed improvements which ought to be done at an early date. New bath tubs and water closets are needed in each wing. The boys' general bath room should have been repaired and renovated last year; lack of funds prevented. This bath room should be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair and will be renovated before the opening of school.

As in former years, the fuel question is a burning one, the disadvantage of the boiler in a separate and distant building will be apparent. The loss of heat by radiation and condensation in the supply and return pipes greatly enhances the cost of fuel. We would recommend that a tunnel be built leading from the school building to the boiler house, and feel confident

that the saving in the cost of fuel will soon repay the expense incurred, saying nothing as to the convenience in being better able to regulate the warming and ventilation of the building. In this connection we ask your attention to the letter from the State Board of Health printed herewith upon which we have acted and submit the report and estimate prepared for us by Mr. Pratt.

When, nearly a year ago, it was proposed that the larger boys learn to make their own beds and in some degree be held responsible for the appearance of their rooms, and it was also suggested that the girls learn to cook and do other things pertaining to housekeeping, we were met with the positive assurance that it would be an impossibility for the pupils to learn any of these valuable accomplishments. It was asked if it had been tried and the board was assured that it had not, for the reason the blind could not do such things, and it was useless to try to teach them. This board then and now believes that every plan for the education of the blind should make each pupil as little dependent on any other person as may be. With this idea in view the boys were directed how to make their beds, sweep and care for their rooms. An inspection will demonstrate that their beds are well made and their rooms well cared for. The difference noticeable is in the degree of neatness and this varies in the individual blind the same as in seeing persons.

Owing to a lack of funds the cooking-school could not be inaugurated during the past year. Such a department is in successful operation in the Wisconsin school; and we feel assured that the pupils in the Michigan School for the Blind will compare favorably with those elsewhere, and, at as early date as practicable a similar school will be established. This, it is believed, will be eminently successful from the start.

Piano tuning is successfully taught. Owing to the absolute necessity for acquiring a thorough and exact knowledge as to details in piano construction, this branch of industrial training is very severe upon the instruments. Most of those in use for that purpose have outlived their usefulness. Owing to lack of funds no new pianos have been purchased since 1892. Some three or more pianos should be procured at once for use in teaching instrumental music, and those at present in use, which poorly serve such purpose, should be used for practice work and go at once into the tuning rooms. Because of an insufficient number of pianos the pupils do not get sufficient practice and an increase in the number is a necessity.

No new maps or charts have been purchased for years; owing to changes in geographical boundaries due to legislation, discoveries and other reasons, the text books in use are at variance with these maps. This state of affairs can be remedied in but one way. The present misleading and inaccurate maps, should be discarded and new and modern ones substituted. We cannot do this at present because of lack of funds available for that desirable end.

The legislature of 1893 generously appropriated five thousand dollars for buildings and appliances for increasing the departments of industrial training.

This board is of the opinion that at the present time no new buildings are required, although apparently contemplated within the act making such special appropriation. We believe that such an arrangement can be had that several new branches can be taught in the so-called broom shop. The responsibility attending the introduction of such additional trades is very great, and as far as we can do so, it has been deemed well to

profit by the experience of other schools. It cannot be now definitely stated as to what or how many branches will be introduced.

A boy's matron is an imperative necessity, the importance of such will, on reflection, at once be seen, and it is a source of surprise that none has ever been employed.

There have been several cases of severe illness and an outbreak of diphtheria and scarlet fever, but, happily, no deaths, nor epidemics.

For a detailed statement of expenditures, we would refer you to the schedule accompanying the report of Treasurer Bement.

We would especially direct your attention to the valuable report of Superintendent Church, which is appended hereto.

In this connection, we desire to especially thank the publishers of this State for their favorable mention of the school, and, from the inquiries relative to the School and its work, it is evident that these publishers, as usual, have done excellent missionary service.

Injustice would be done toward the teachers and employés, if no mention were made of their earnest efforts to carry forward the work of the school; without their hearty co-operation the appropriation made would have been illy expended.

We would be glad to hope that the time may come, when for lack of those needing its care, the doors of this institution may be closed. The prevention of unnecessary cases of blindness is a consummation greatly to be desired, and we would recommend that provision be made for the dissemination of such information as shall lead to more intelligent precaution on the part of those having the care of children, at the most critical stage of life. We are led to believe that many cases of blindness considered congenital might have been prevented by prompt and intelligent care. If a single case could be prevented each year it would justify and well repay considerable outlay in the diffusion of information and precautionary suggestions. Close to this thought lies another of even greater gravity. It is the question of the duty of the State in regard to the prevention, as far as possible, of the perpetuation by reproduction of the radically defective, feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb. Certainly we believe every discouragement should be systematically exercised, and the question of legal segregation in these cases, is one that may well receive most serious consideration. But, whatever of prevention may be accomplished there will be for a long time to come, without doubt, a large number of blind, whose condition and means of obtaining a livelihood should be the subject of most sympathetic and serious attention.

According to the census of 1890, there were then 1,608 blind persons in the State of Michigan. The result of the census of the present year has not been obtained in complete detail but there are in round numbers, five hundred young persons who might profitably attend this school. The blind are at a great and serious disadvantage, in many respects, perhaps, more so than the deaf, and, so far as our observation extends, and, according to information from other states, even the training given these unfortunates in the schools established for them, while making many competent to provide for themselves, leaves many yet unequal to the struggle of life, and with only the almshouse awaiting them when they go forth from the comparative comforts of the school. It has seemed to us that if the statistics of the present circumstances of the blind of this State shall sustain the opinion that they are so handicapped by their defect as to be largely subjects of public charity, the establishment by the State of a work-

ing home for them, and for such as need, should receive most careful consideration.

In such a home such work as they can do to best advantage could be provided, with appliances adapted to their condition, and by proper management, the institution might be made to nearly or quite pay running expenses. Two members of this board have recently had the privilege of visiting the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, and have been much impressed by the excellent provisions there made for blind men. The founder and superintendent of the home, Mr. H. L. Hall, is himself a blind man. The home is conducted on business principles, each man is paid for the work he does, at a piece rate, while his board, etc., are supplied at cost.

The use of machinery in large manufacturing establishments and the purchase of materials in large quantities at close prices, have crowded many small producers to the wall, and the blind man, single handed, stands but poor chance of success, even after he has mastered some manufacturing trade. By uniting their efforts under the direction and assistance of the State, good results might be attained. The establishment of two such homes, one for men, and one, wholly separate and distinct, for women, would help materially toward a solution of the problem of segregation and also the matter of self-support.

The state of Illinois has appropriated $100,000 for the building and equipment of such an institution, and we would recommend that in Michigan, which stands in the front rank in its care for the unfortunate, the subject be carefully considered with a view to the establishment of such home or homes in the not too distant future, if the condition of the blind, the number not self supporting, be found such as to demand it. It is the aim of this board to extend research in the direction indicated.

In conclusion we would say that while many things which ought to have been done are still in the future, this board has practiced rigid economy and sought to obtain value for every dollar expended; we court the fullest investigation of affairs pertaining to the institution with which you have entrusted us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CRISSEY,
G. W. BEMENT,
F. S. WHEAT.

Lansing July 10, 1894.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Lansing, June 25, 1894.

HON. F. S. WHEAT, *Caro, Mich., Member of Board of Control, State School for the Blind:*

DEAR SIR—Some time ago, by invitation of, and in company with Mr. G. Willis Bement, a member of the board of control, I visited the State School for the Blind. In going about the main building, I noticed that the present systems of heating and ventilation are far different from what were intended at the time the plans were submitted to the State Board of Health. One of the changes made is so ridiculous that it hardly seems possible that persons of ordinary intelligence could have consented to have it done. I refer to the fact that at the time of my visit I found that, in some parts of the building, the indirect radiators, which properly should have been placed in the basement at the bottoms of the fresh-air flues, were actually painted black and placed in the several rooms on floors above, in front of the registers which, apparently were supposed to deliver to the radiators fresh air from below. The ignorance of the first principles of heating and ventilation displayed by such an action is so complete that at first I could hardly believe it possible. But examination of several rooms proved that it was true that such action has been taken; by whom I was unable to learn. The change must have involved considerable expense. This subject of itself is sufficient to warrant action which shall lead to such changes as will provide proper heating and ventilation. But there are other unsanitary conditions connected with the subjects of heating and ventilation which call loudly for amendment.

In accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Bement, I write this letter to you, the chairman of the committee on sanitation, in your board of control, in order to urge that there be made by some person competent to advise on the subject, a thorough examination of the building, with the view of ascertaining just what should be done to put it in good sanitary condition, as a building in which some of the wards of the State are kept.

I understand that it will probably be necessary to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation to meet the expense of making the necessary changes. I can assure you that it is important that changes be made, and that they should be made as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,
HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Lansing, July 5, 1894.

HON. F. S. WHEAT, *Caro, Mich., Secretary Board of Control, School for the Blind:*

DEAR SIR—Please accept cordial thanks for your letter of July 3, and for the extract from the fifth biennial report of the board of control for the State School for the Blind, all relative to the system of heating and ventilation at the State School for the Blind.

There seems to have been in 1890 a plain violation of the State law by the board of control. The State law requires that all plans for heating and ventilation at State institutions should be submitted to this board for examination. If the plans as then adopted and carried out had been submitted, this board would have certainly disapproved them.

Very respectfully,
HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary.

REPORT OF INSPECTION.—L. A. PRATT.

To the Board of Control, Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—Agreeable with your request I made a visit to Lansing on July 23, 1894, and made a careful survey of the buildings, heating, ventilating, plumbing, fire escapes, etc., and herewith submit my findings:

STEAM HEATING.

The system that is in use is that known to steam fitters as the direct system of heating. We find that provision has been made, and that at some time the building (new wings) was warmed by what is known as the indirect system, flues having been built into the walls, and connected with rooms over each other, from the basement to the top floor. The indirect radiators were placed at the bottom of the flues, and supplied with fresh air from the outside, through 18 inch tile built in the foundation walls, and connected to a box encasing the indirect in the basement.

By this system an ample supply of fresh, warm air was supplied, giving good ventilation.

It is an acknowledged fact that a building warmed by the indirect system cannot be otherwise than well ventilated, as the temperature of the incoming air, warmed by contact with the steam heated surfaces, rarely exceeds 100 degrees at the register, and at this temperature the entire cubical contents of the different rooms are required to be changed from four to six times per hour to warm them.

In the present system, in the main building, and the south wing, we do not find any provision for supplying fresh air, and no ventilation.

When at the building our attention was called to a report by Professor Carpenter, recommending changes in the heating apparatus, in which he provides for a partial supply of fresh air by stopping off the ventilating flues in the halls in the top story, connecting the bottom of the flues with the outside air, using the coils in the flues to temper the incoming air. This has never been done. Had it been done, we doubt if satisfactory results would have been obtained, as, in our opinion, it is not enough.

We find some ventilating flues which are intended to remove the foul air from the rooms and corridors through the grating at the bottom of the doors, but as there is no fresh air supply, they are of but little value and wherever this has been tried it has not given the best satisfaction.

The heating and ventilating in the north wing we should judge to be comparatively good, but very expensive in operation.

We find the plan of steam and return pipes used to supply the building with steam from the boiler house not what we should recommend. We think the design originated more to curtail expense of installation than from reducing the operating expense.

We find the superintendent's house supplied with steam by means of a four inch pipe, laid in the ground, poorly insulated, and having the water of condensation returned in a pipe inside of the four inch one, thereby condensing live steam to raise the temperature of return before entering boiler in place of using a boiler to heat it. The same conditions in the supply and return from all the buildings.

As you requested us to examine the plant and report if any improvements could be made, tending to give better ventilation and reduce the cost of operation, we would suggest the following:

First, That the present system of heating be discarded;

Second, That the hot blast system of heating and ventilation be installed, insuring a positive supply of fresh, warm air, using two fans to drive the air over coils and into rooms through the original flues (which are intact and seem to be of ample size), placing the fans one on each side of the kitchen, running distributing trunks under the floors in halls and connecting with the vertical flues. All under the floors;

Third, Construct small brick tunnel as deep as practicable, and run steam and return pipes separately, covering same with mineral wool sectional covering;

Fourth. Increase opening in extension sheet of boiler to increase flue area and improve combustion;

Fifth. Place a boiler feed pump attached direct to return mains to accelerate flow of water in them (the gravity process is too slow for the lengths in use). This will reduce the sizes of returns, and consequently reduce cooling surfaces;

Sixth. Cut off the 4 inch line supplying the superintendent's house and use a small house heating boiler. This would be under the control of the occupants and can be regulated to suit them. The engineer reports this building as consuming fifty to sixty tons of coal per annum, while a separate boiler will cut this in half at least.

Should your honorable board see fit to adopt the above suggestions to heat and ventilate the building accordingly we are confident that you will then have a building heated and ventilated in the best manner, healthful, and fully up to the times. An approximate estimate of cost to complete the entire system, tunnels, superintendent's house, etc., would be $7,000.00, but we are confident that the entire main building can be heated and ventilated for $5,000.00 and such material as is now in the building. The tunnels, superintendent's house, etc., could be added at some future date, although it may be desirable to make the entire work complete at once.

Full and complete drawings and specifications for the entire plant should be prepared; then any portion of the work could be executed at any time and when complete to be perfect in all parts.

PLUMBING.

We found the plumbing of the entire institution to be in a rather filthy and unsanitary condition which we find is very largely caused by iron pipe being used in all cases which is constantly corroding, very short lived and gives the fixtures a very uncleanly appearance.

We also find the water to be "rank," very impure and "stinking," which we think is largely the cause of the odors found in all rooms where water is used. We also find lack of the proper ventilation of the soil pipes, traps, etc.

To make the plumbing of the building as it should be the entire old system must be removed and replaced with new materials of the proper style and construction and all soil pipes and traps vented and back vented in the most approved manner. Good sanitary work, complete in all respects.

We would also recommend the placing of a New York filter so that all water will be thoroughly filtered and made bright, pure and clean before it enters the building.

Brass or lead pipe should be used in all cases and open fixtures should be used, and all unnecessary woodwork removed.

It would also be desirable to remove all wood floors and wainscoting from the toilet rooms and replace with tile laid in Portland cement concrete.

FIRE ESCAPES.

We find them to be of a goodly number and for the kind very well and securely put up but we do not think perpendicular ladders the right thing for children, especially those who are afflicted as your children are. Would recommend the adoption of the Fairchild's Improved Fire Escapes, using all old materials, platforms, stand pipes, etc., that could be used consistent with good and perfect work.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. PRATT.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 7, 1894.

F. S. WHEAT, Esq., *Caro, Mich., Secretary Michigan School for the Blind:*

DEAR SIR—Herewith I hand you a rough division of the amounts asked for in my report to your honorable board for heating, ventilating, plumbing, etc., required in the School for the Blind, at Lansing. You will appreciate the fact that it would be impossible to make out an estimate in detail until complete drawings and specifications had been prepared; and it would then require much time and study to do so, but the within division of amounts required for the several branches of the work will not vary materially from an itemized estimate.

Yours, etc.,

L. A. PRATT.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE FOR HEATING, VENTILATING AND PLUMBING, SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

Heating:		
Tunnel, labor and materials	$1,200 00	
Fans, coils, distributing ducts, pipes, radiators, registers, etc.	4,700 00	
Labor for removing old apparatus, placing the new, with the necessary repairs to building, flues, etc.	1,300 00	
Cottage boiler, placing same, work on building, etc.	300 00	
		$7,500 00
Plumbing.		
Closets, urinals, baths, lavatories, sinks; pipes, fittings, etc.	$1,700 00	
Labor in removing old work, necessary repairs to wood floors, etc., placing new material, etc.	800 00	
		2,500 00
Total		$10,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

L. A. PRATT.

APPROPRIATIONS.

In accordance with the law we submitted the following estimate of appropriations:

Lansing, July 12, 1894.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities, Lansing, Michigan:

GENTLEMEN— We submit below the estimates of appropriations, made by the board of this institution, for the years 1895 and 1896, as provided by section 6, act 86, laws of 1889; with a statement of our expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1893:

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

For CURRENT EXPENSES, $22,900 for each year, total	$45,800 00
Less estimated earnings	1,800 00
Appropriation needed	$44,000 00

On the basis of the following classification:

Items.		Estimated needs for each of above years.	Amount expended calendar year 1893.
1. Salaries and wages		$6,580 00	
Superintendent	$960 00		$960 00
Physician	125 00		125 00
Chief clerk and bookkeeper	300 00		280 00
Matron	300 00		300 00
Nurse (regularly employed, not special)	250 00		200 00
Visitors' attendant	125 00		121 70
Teachers (number, salary paid each, aggregate):			
First literary	400 00		430 00
Second literary	250 00		250 00
Kindergarten	300 00		250 00
Instrumental music	700 00		700 00
Assistant instrumental music	375 00		268 20
Vocal music	350 00		314 40
Watchman	420 00		420 00
Baker	125 00		119 77
Cooks, chief, $275; assistant, $125	400 00		396 81
Housemaids (number) five in 1893, estimated for six	660 00		560 55
Man of all work	450 00		444 00
Sundry persons employed during year	150 00		143 11
2. Food		4,100 00	4,064 25
3. Clothing		350 00	345 73
4. Laundry expenses		1,200 00	
Supplies, fuel, etc.	$750 00		728 04
Labor	450 00		440 27
5. Heating		3,400 00	
Material	$2,775 00		2,820 40
Labor	625 00		510 00
6. Light, labor, $135; fuel, $448.40 in 1893		600 00	583 40
7. Medical expenses		75 00	77 40
Supplies	$75 00		
8. Stationery, printing, etc.		350 00	321 65
9. Amusement and instruction		300 00	298 98
10. Household supplies		250 00	225 44
11. Furniture and bedding		300 00	516 55
12. Improvement and repairs		1,000 00	1,453 89
13. Tools and machinery		225 00	220 28
14. Farm, garden, stock and grounds		675 00	897 02
Farmers and gardeners (regularly employed, number, salary paid each:			
Farm labor in 1893	$669 51		
Other expenses		225 00	
15. Freight and transportation (not otherwise classified)		225 00	213 30
16. Miscellaneous expenses: Wood, water, etc.		700 00	686 50
17. Industrial training:			
Sewing teacher		300 00	300 00
Teacher, broom making		500 00	600 00
Material, sewing class		75 00	68 00
Material, broom shop		1,475 00	1,408 27
Totals		$22,900 00	$23,062 91
Less estimated earnings		900 00	
Appropriation needed		$22,000 00	

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1894: 77-79.
Average number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1894: 68-63.
Per capita cost to the State for same, $317.35.
Estimated total number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1896: 80-85.*
Estimated average number of inmates each year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1896: 70-75.
Estimated per capita cost to the State for same, based on "estimated needs," $301.37.

* One reason for estimating higher number for biennial period ending 1896 is occasioned by the fact of marked increase in the number of applications for admission over last year.

The need for a special appropriation is apparent from the letter of the secretary of the State Board of Health and the report of Architect Pratt, which are respectfully submitted.

T. W. CRISSEY,
G. W. BEMENT,
E. S. WHEAT,
Board of Control.

The following reply to this communication was received:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
Lansing, October 3, 1894.

Board of Control, Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication to the State Board of Corrections and Charities, submitting for its consideration and opinion, the proposed appropriations for the School for the Blind, for the years 1895 and 1896, has been received. The school was visited, and its "conditions and needs investigated." The appropriations proposed, have been carefully considered, and we respectfully submit herewith our opinion of the same; such opinion has been governed largely by the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, In the present condition of business, citizens, and especially those who are dependent on constant employment, must find it difficult to meet their taxes;

Resolved, This board, while recognizing the desire to increase the efficiency of the institutions of the State, feels that its recommendations should be made in view of these circumstances, and that special appropriations should contemplate only what is absolutely necessary."

Current expenses	$22,000 00 each year.	Approved.
Heating and ventilating	7,500 00	

In view of the small average attendance in past years, and the large cost of maintenance, with the demands made at other institutions for appropriations seemingly much more necessary, we must decline to approve this item.

Plumbing	$2,500 00

The board being satisfied that the necessity for the immediate attention to the plumbing exists, recommends an appropriation of $2,500.00, with the understanding that if any balance remains after the plumbing is placed in proper condition, such balance may be used for temporary improvement in heating and ventilating until such time as the entire system can be changed.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. D. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

L. C. STORRS, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the Michigan School for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit to you the report of the superintendent of the institution under your care, for the period included in the school year 1892-3 and 1893-4.

During the time 156 pupils were enrolled, of whom 98 were males, 58 females. Of these 77 were in attendance during the year 1892–93 and 79 in 1893-94. During the last year twelve persons were connected with the school who had never been enrolled in it before.

When the present management took charge of the school it could not be learned that there had been any definite, prescribed course of study printed for the guidance of teachers or pupils, nor could any codified system of rules be found for the government of the school. A system of traditions, more or less definite, seemed to be the only guide in both of these respects. A course of study was adopted, embracing essentially the branches taught in our public school, adapted to the requirements and capabilities of the pupils. Rules for the conduct of the pupils were formulated and adopted. These regulations seemed rigid to some of the the older pupils at first, but their better judgment approves of them, and they uniformly testify that the year just closing has been unusually productive of good results and more than usually large attainments in school work.

MILITARY DRILL,

as a means of correcting some of the peculiarities of posture in walking and sitting, to which the blind are addicted, and for purposes of exercise, was introduced at the beginning of the year. The results have been most gratifying, we have found the drill admirably adapted to secure the desired improvement.

THE HEALTH

of the school has in the main been good. Only three cases of contagious disease have occurred during the year, and these were easily managed.

A few additions to the furnishings of the hospitals would add greatly to their safety and efficiency in case of contagious diseases.

THE LITERARY WORK

of the school has been commendable, both in quantity and quality. Our pupils deserve to be commended for the progress made in this department.

We find it possible to give our pupils valuable instruction in elementary science as physics, chemistry, astronomy and physiology. To make the subjects clear, tangible helps should be placed in their hands. A human skeleton would greatly aid the teacher and students of human anatomy, as would also a model of the ear, eye, heart, brain, lungs, etc.

A few comparatively inexpensive helps should be added annually to the department of physics, chemistry and natural history. An allowance of $50.00 each year judiciously expended, would maintain a proper outfit in this part of our work.

IN THE STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY,

the teachers and classes find difficulty in adapting the maps to present conditions of geographical fact. We have no globe, and our maps are all old and in many respects very inaccurate. The boundaries of our own states and territories are incorrect in many instances. This is especially unfortunate for the blind, who gain their knowledge of position through the sense of touch alone.

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC

properly form an important part of our course of study. I believe this department of the year's work has been well and efficiently managed. The number of pianos in the school seems large, but when we reflect that more than thirty pupils take piano lessons the need of a large number can readily be seen. Several of them are very old and practically worthless. At least one new instrument annually, for some time, would not be too much of an addition in this direction.

THE KINDERGARTEN

should be made a gateway to all knowledge with our pupils. It not only stimulates thought, teaches form and the use of the hand, but it should inculcate those richer graces of spirit that embellish the highest form of character.

THE TEACHERS' LIBRARY

is designed as a source from which they may draw useful and instructive reading matter for themselves and the pupils. This needs an annual addition of a few well chosen new books.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

among the girls, has been confined to sewing, by hand and machine, knitting, crocheting and several forms of fancy work. The girls make a large part of their own clothing, besides making sheets, pillow cases, towels and napkins for the use of the whole school.

The amount of work done by the girls in their work room is quite surprising. The best feature of it is that they are learning to be self-helpful. Several of them are skillful in the use of the sewing machine and show a deftness in hand work that is very encouraging.

An additional sewing machine would be a great convenience in the sewing room.

In the Broom Shop
Stereotype Making

I firmly believe that many of our girls could learn to cook and do many of the plainer parts of housework in a very creditable manner.

MANUAL TRAINING FOR THE BOYS

has been confined to piano tuning and broom making. The former is available only for the larger young men, and in general for those possessing musical taste and knowledge. More than the usual amount of work has been done in broom shop, 104 dozen more brooms being made up to June 1, 1894, than at the same date 1893. This industry does not furnish sufficient employment for the small boys who are too young to do anything more than sort the corn. It is my opinion that the smaller boys might profitably be taught other forms of handicraft and thus give them all regular employment.

THE SUPPLY OF SOFT WATER

for laundry and similar uses, is obtained from a cistern. This has not sufficient capacity to furnish soft water for the bath tubs and washbowls. The city water delivered in the pipes is hard and strongly impregnated with iron, and in warm weather emits an odor of sulphur. An additional cistern for lavatory purposes would be a great convenience. It could be connected with the present system of piping at moderate expense.

THE VENTILATION OF OUR DORMITORIES

is probably the most defective part of the architecture of our buildings.

Pure air is a matter of vital importance in a school for the blind. Our pupils, very few of whom are robust naturally, are necessarily confined within the buildings much more than seeing children. Consequently the greatest care should be exercised to remove foul air and to introduce a supply that is uncontaminated. I recommend that the Board of Health be invited to make special examination of the buildings with reference to this feature, and make report.

I feel very strongly that the greatest need in the boys' wing of the institution is a boys' matron. There is a serious lack of the MOTHER and HOME influence, of mother LOVE and NURTURE. This is not the fault of any of the present employes of the school. All have their time fully occupied with other duties by the present arrangement. No person has ever been appointed specifically to that position. I earnestly request that a suitable woman, possessed of warm mother instincts, and gifted with a spirit of sweet reasonableness, and having adequate education, culture and refinement, be installed in that office at the opening of the next school year.

I suggest that the board now begin to form plans looking toward reception into the institution of children at the age of seven years, before many incurably bad habits have been formed at their homes.

In conclusion, I wish to express my hearty thanks to the members of the board of control for the keen interest taken in every department of our work, and for their unselfish expenditure of time and personal convenience for the advantage of the school.

The teachers who have loyally supported every measure for the advantage of the school, and who have cheerfully performed service that often is

not pleasant, purely for the comfort and advancement of the pupils, are worthy of, and hereby receive, most cordial commendation.

I feel that it would be an injustice to the press of Michigan not to recognize in this report the good offices of the newspapers of the state in gratuitously disseminating useful information concerning this school among our citizens, both in the cities and rural districts. Special mention should be made of the following papers that have, without pecuniary remuneration, regularly sent us copies of their publications:

Detroit Free Press,
" Journal,
" Tribune,
State Republican,
Lansing Journal,
Grand Rapids Democrat,
Midland Republican,
Ingham County News.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CHURCH,

June 12, 1894. *Superintendent.*

Dining Room
Chapel
Geography Room

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

READING.—Teach alphabet thoroughly; Spelling, combination of words into sentences; First Reader; some supplementary work.

NUMBERS.—Addition and Subtraction taught together; Multiplication and Division taught together; Teach all combinations to 10.

LANGUAGE.—No technical grammar taught; Correct errors in expression, in pronunciation, etc.

KINDERGARTEN.—Clay modeling, paper cutting and weaving, etc. Adapt to grade work as well as circumstances and age of pupils will admit.

MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.

WORK.—At direction of teacher.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—The alphabet teaching is the Braille system.

SECOND GRADE.

READING.—Second Reader, with supplementary work during year.

SPELLING.—From reader.

NUMBERS.—Combinations to 20. Multiplication table begun. Do rapid work.

LANGUAGE.—Same as first grade with addition of reproduction of things read, as stories, etc.

GEOGRAPHY.—Points of compass, distances.

MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.

WRITING.—With Braille slate.

WORK.—Dictation of teacher.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—This grade should read a First (supplementary) Reader and a Second or two Second Readers during the year.

THIRD GRADE.

READING.—Third reader with variations from supplementary reader.

SPELLING.—From reader, etc. Oral and written.

NUMBERS.—Multiplication table to 12 x 12, completed and clinched. Operations in four ground rules, blended with work.

LANGUAGE.—Stories reproduced in clear and concise language, with accurate descriptions.

GEOGRAPHY.—Townships, with divisions into sections. Counties, State.

WRITING.—With Braille slate.

MUSIC.—Under direction of music teacher.

WORK.—Manual training.

GYMNASIUM.—

FOURTH GRADE.

READING.—Third Reader completed and supplementary work done.

SPELLING.—From reader and other assigned work; oral and written.

NUMBERS.—Intellectual Arithmetic; work in four ground rules taken from some good text book, *e. g.*, Stoddard's; Slate work; Long Division mastered; Tables of weights and measures learned.

LANGUAGE.—The sentence studied and learned; Subject; Predicate; Parts of speech; Exercises in composition.
GEOGRAPHY.—Map of Michigan studied, and other work.
WRITING.—In Braille and New York point; Pupils should learn "line letters."
MUSIC.—Under direction of teacher.
WORK.—Some form of handicraft.
GYMNASIUM.—

FIFTH GRADE.

GRAMMAR GRADE.

READING.—Fourth Reader and supplementary work. Begin reading poetry some and committing to memory for recitation; also choice prose.
SPELLING.—From speller.
ARITHMETIC.—Strong work in Intellectual Arithmetic, as Stoddard's, with slate work throughout the year.
LANGUAGE.—Study begun with text book in hands of teacher as guide and pupils, too, if possible.
WRITING.—Typewriter.
MUSIC.—Same as last year.
WORK.—Handicraft.
GYMNASIUM.—

SIXTH GRADE.

READING.—Reader and assigned work: If possible, read much supplementary work, as Evangeline, and other selected poetical and prose works.
SPELLING.—From speller, etc; from all text books, oral and written.
ARITHMETIC.—Regular practical work from some good text.
GRAMMAR.—From text.
GEOGRAPHY.—From text. Completed.
WRITING.—Typewriter and slates.
MUSIC.—
WORK.—
RECREATION or gymnasium.

NOTE.—All pupils should be taught to read all forms of embossed print, so far as possible.

SEVENTH GRADE.

READING.—Assigned work.
ARITHMETIC.—Completed.
GRAMMAR.—Completed.
PHYSIOLOGY.—Two-thirds year.
BOTANY.—One-third year.
U. S. HISTORY.—One-third year.

EIGHTH GRADE.

ALGEBRA.—
GENERAL HISTORY.—
ZOÖLOGY.—One half year.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—One-half year.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—One-half year.
ASTRONOMY.—One-half year.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.—Algebra; General History; Zoölogy, one-half year; Physical geography, one-half year; Civil government, one-half year; Astronomy, one-half year.
SECOND YEAR.—Algebra; Physics; Chemistry, one-third year; Political economy, one-third year; Mental philosophy, one-third year.
THIRD YEAR.—Geometry; Literature, English and American; Rhetoric, two-thirds year; Moral Science, one-third year.
Rhetorical exercises throughout course.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

IN ACCOUNT WITH R. J. WHALEY, TREASURER.

Date.		Dr.	Cr.
1892.			
July 1	By balance, cash on hand		$3,411 30
	cash receipts as follows as per vouchers and abstracts filed with Auditor General:		
" 19	By cash receipts from superintendent		173 95
Aug. 19	" " " "		880 78
Sept. 14	" " " "		184 30
Oct. 26	" " " "		259 42
Nov. 22	" " " "		323 05
" 22	" State Treasurer		5,750 00
Dec. 21	" receipts from superintendent		150 98
1893.			
Jan. 18	" " " "		508 21
Feb. 15	" " " "		383 78
" 15	" State Treasurer		5,750 00
Mar. 22	" receipts from superintendent		264 00
" 22	" State Treasurer		5,750 00
Apr. 12	" receipts from Superintendent		332 31
May 18	" " " "		205 99
" 22	" State Treasurer		4,750 00
" 25	" receipts from superintendent		276 29
	To cash disbursements as follows as per vouchers and abstracts filed with Auditor General:		
1892.			
July 19	cash paid disbursements	$1,527 26	
Aug. 19	" " "	873 65	
Sept. 14	" " "	1,101 98	
Oct. 26	" " "	1,691 82	
Nov. 22	" " "	2,266 71	
Dec. 21	" " "	1,897 14	
1893.			
Jan. 18	" " "	1,531 98	
Feb. 15	" " "	2,344 21	
Mar. 22	" " "	1,997 75	
" 22	" returned to State Treasurer	5,799 06	
April 12	" paid disbursements	1,770 54	
May 18	" " "	1,874 43	
" 25	" " "	1,605 23	
	paid G. W. Bement, treasurer	3,072 60	
	Totals	$29,354 36	$29,354 36

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

IN ACCOUNT WITH G. W. BEMENT, TREASURER.

Date.		Dr.	Cr.
1893.			
July 1	By cash received from R. J. Whaley, ex-treasurer		$3,072 60
"	" receipts as follows as per vouchers and abstracts filed with Auditor General:		
" 6	receipts from superintendent		447 69
" 6	cash from State Treasurer		5,250 00
Aug. 9	" " " " and superintendent		1,096 03
Sept. 11	" " superintendent		72 70
Oct. 11	" " "		153 83
Nov. 10	" " "		43 67
Dec. 8	" " State Treasurer		5,250 00
" 8	" " superintendent		81 41
" 8	" " "		30 00
1894.			
Jan. 10	" " "		403 08
Feb. 7	" " "		139 62
Mar. 7	" " "		168 23
" 3	" " State Treasurer		5,250 00
Apr. 4	" " superintendent		219 71
May 9	" " "		91 50
" 9	" " State Treasurer		5,250 00
June 21	" " superintendent		105 47
" 21	" " "		30 75
1893.	To cash paid disbursements:		
July 6	" " "	$2,624 84	
Aug. 9	" " "	1,761 79	
Sept. 11	" " "	846 69	
Oct. 11	" " "	2,120 39	
Nov. 10	" " "	1,684 89	
Dec. 8	" " "	1,580 89	
" 8	" " "	50 00	
1894.			
Jan. 10	" " "	2,851 26	
Feb. 7	" " "	1,818 84	
Mar. 7	" " "	1,993 83	
Apr. 4	" " "	2,592 74	
May 9	" " "	1,615 54	
June 21	" " "	1,557 68	
" 29	" returned to State Treasurer	1,224 82	
" 30	balance on hand	2,832 09	
	Totals	$27,156 29	$27,156 29
July 1	By balance, cash on hand		$2,832 09

VOUCHER REGISTER MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

	1892.											
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Salaries and wages	$540 80		$271 60		$207 35		$532 37		$568 76		$566 52	
Food	233 84	$80 92	79 17	$117 50	114 91	$44 85	424 27	$77 25	419 09	$6 60	410 83	$43 94
Clothing	20 65	6 50	3 25	465 15			13 66		16 60		55 99	
Laundry expense	51 10		19 44		16 27		28 52		143 49		108 45	
Heating	37 50		43 75		43 75		37 50		572 69		182 18	4 00
Light	6 57				3 25		8 25		101 23		37 09	
Medical snpplies	3 70						25		3 55		48 65	
Stationery, printing, etc.	27 20	3 24	7 52		2 50	10	17 95	85	17 60	65	3 75	1 00
Amusement and instruction	2 44	3 15	5 82				36 06	3 20	8 55	10 80	54 83	13 40
Household snpplies	11 91		36 28		3 33		39 76	1 50	34 65		18 78	
Fnrnitnre and bedding			83 26		15 47		69 45		9 70		35 64	
Improvements and repairs	33 23		32 21		314 04		6 80	1 25	38 31	35 24	38 63	1 00
Tools and machinery	3 10		1 25		279 30		10 30		33		40 95	
Farm, garden, stock and gronnds	93 50		99 80	40 95	70 40		84 58	65	65 15	96 41	44 12	
Freight and transportation	204 91		42 80	151 12		57 23	1 50					
Miscellaneous expense			112 50	35 05			112 50					
Industrial training	256 81	80 14	35 00	71 01	31 41	82 12	268 10	174 76	267 01	173 35	250 73	87 64
Total disbursements	$1,527 26		$873 65		$1,101 98		$1,691 82		$2,266 71		$1,897 14	
Total receipts		$173 95		$880 78		$184 30		$259 42		$323 05		$150 98

VOUCHER REGISTER MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.—CONTINUED.

	1893.												Disbursements.	Receipts.
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.			
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
Salaries and wages	$571 66		$575 54		$558 53		$569 93		$661 10	$0 15	$586 66	$0 30	$6,210 82	$0 45
Food	348 05	$82 25	439 33	$36 40	379 36	$2 10	446 83	$3 20	322 97	75 00	260 66	1 25	3,879 31	571 52
Clothing	5 90		54 15		45 74		24 38		31 60		42 78		314 70	471 65
Laundry expense	83 65		122 35		124 72		120 49		79 30		55 65		953 43	
Heating	52 50	1 60	475 10	1 60	387 09		221 83		205 79	80	37 50		2,297 18	8 00
Light	65 12		63 55		80 01		49 64		34 46		6 25		455 42	
Medical supplies			2 80		10 65		13 30		5 70		90		89 50	
Stationery, printing, etc.	39 10	77	47 37	1 80	25 69	1 30	28 30	1 15	23 55	70	17 60	5 95	258 13	17 51
Amusement and instruction	55	1 10	4 88	1 65	23 42	3 28	1 55	1 63	1 94	05	202 76	04	342 80	38 30
Household supplies	15 70		22 77		35 44		22 89		2 50		12 16		256 17	1 50
Furniture and bedding	5 50		111 83		5 43		61 45		5 55		151 25		554 53	
Improvements and repairs	2 44		35		3 10		55	50	1 98		82	50	472 46	38 49
Tools and machinery	2 63		43 88	65 10	37 75		98		10 15		41 30		471 92	65 10
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	44 10	73 59			58 00	61 06	49 90	136 94	72 15	56 70	110 48	57 75	792 18	524 05
Freight and transportation					14 10		50		39 65		2 35		305 81	208 35
Miscellaneous expense			112 50						112 50					
Industrial training	295 08	348 90	267 81	277 23	208 72	195 96	158 02	188 89	263 54	72 59	76 11	210 50	2,378 34	1,963 09
Total disbursements	$1,531 98		$2,344 21		$1,997 75		$1,770 54		$1,874 43		$1,605 23		$20,482 70	
Total receipts		$508 21		$383 78		$264 00		$332 31		$205 99		$276 29		$3,943 06

VOUCHER REGISTER MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

	1893.											
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Salaries and wages	$676 77	$0 85	$248 75		$187 35		$560 88		$611 15		$606 09	
Food	486 19	81 87	134 84	$408 15	54 00		307 56	$16 56	533 94		316 97	$17 75
Clothing	24 20		2 70	309 17	4 52		22 55		16 05		42 55	
Laundry expense	152 49		106 70		56 39		45 43		60 34		50 75	
Heating	573 07		389 03		37 50		37 50		37 50	$1 50	37 50	
Light	98 51		64 98		6 25		6 25		6 25		6 25	
Medical supplies	1 95		55		70		8 10		1 20		30 55	
Stationery, printing, etc.	29 91	2 20	1 68	25	4 30	$1 15	52 00	3 08	5 65	48	2 85	40
Amusement and instruction	15 83		51		1 00		16 56		15 92	20	1 65	60
Household supplies	21 85		4 40		21 95		26 65	5 76	18 25	10	27 13	20
Furniture and bedding	6 85		112 42		46 93				8 34			
Improvement and repairs	2 44		447 76		85 98		772 47		7 10		130 77	
Tools and machinery	3 25				27 60		31 34		30 65	10	37 26	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	77 34	61 80	99 97	114 22	72 83	46 64	76 25		91 02		65 30	
Freight and transportation	146 40			174 73			2 70		1 80			
Miscellaneous expense	31 00		112 50	33 64			113 50		1 50			
Industrial expense	273 79	297 97	35 00	55 87	239 39	24 91	41 15	128 43	238 23	41 29	225 27	62 46
Total disbursements	$2,624 84		$1,761 79		$846 69		$2,120 39		$1,684 89		$1,580 89	
Total receipts		$447 69		$1,069 03		$72 70		$153 83		$43 67		$81 41

VOUCHER REGISTER MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.—CONTINUED.

	1894.												Disbursements.	Receipts.
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.			
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
Salaries and wages	$593 79		$659 76		$581 93		$597 09	$0 25	$593 48		$625 89		$6,542 43	$1 10
Food	381 60	$91 00	345 65	$25 00	238 01		880 05	53 70	243 94		231 17	$31 02		
Clothing	34 51	50	25 50		75 36	$21 83	47 84	30	50 62	$7 87	243 55	95	589 95	340 62
Laundry expense	193 70		113 78		98 61		52 63		84 89		51 11		1,066 77	
Heating	890 99		307 97		301 28		46 21		37 50		37 50		2,783 55	1 50
Light	161 00		66 46		62 71		125 72		6 25		6 25		616 88	
Medical supplies	1 00		10 15		26 80		37 30	10	15 05		9 90		143 25	10
Stationery, printing, etc.	82 75	65	17 44	1 20	44 90	10 30	177 45	35	219 65	1 00	51 55	1 00	690 13	22 06
Amusement and instruction	12 96		4 22		9 63	30	19 35	10	19 65		41 10	3 75	158 38	4 95
Household supplies	9 45		39 55		56 61	55	22 31		23 31		21 41		292 90	6 61
Furniture and bedding	6 50				12 50									
Improvement and repairs	57		3 43		10 92		40 24		5 82		3 93		1,511 43	
Tools and machinery			25		21		1 85		6 55		37 44		176 40	10
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	47 40	122 50	45 30		220 25		69 88	90 00	86 98		141 88		1,094 40	435 16
Freight and transportation	5 80						1 00				19 00		176 70	174 73
Miscellaneous expense	200 00	1 50	136 66	1 50	44 18		41 04		130 00				813 38	36 64
Industrial expense	229 24	186 93	42 77	111 92	209 90	135 25	932 78	74 91	91 85	82 63	36 00	68 75	2,595 37	1,271 32
Total disbursements	$2,851 26		$1,818 84		$1,993 83		$2,592 74		$1,615 54		$1,557 68		$23,049 38	
Total receipts		$403 08		$139 62		$168 23		$219 71		$91 50		$105 47		$3,022 94

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

TAKEN JULY 1, 1894.

Lands and buildings	$165,483 82
Heating, lighting and water apparatus	14,647 49
Library and apparatus	4,435 00
Laundry	375 80
Sewing room	161 48
Office books, furniture and stationery	625 45
Broom shop, machinery, stock, etc.	1,086 69
Gymnasium apparatus	114 60
Bedding, towels, linen, etc.	1,650 15
General furniture	4,005 69
Kitchen and dining room furniture	774 25
Groceries and provisions	87 52
School furniture	933 34
Cottage furniture	737 32
Musical instruments, music, etc.	3,126 50
Implements and tools	292 45
Wagons, carriages, etc.	388 95
Live stock	238 00
Miscellaneous property	139 50
Fuel	696 00
Total	$200,000 00

LIST OF PUPILS

ENROLLED FROM SEPTEMBER, 1892, TO JUNE, 1894.

GIRLS.

Name of pupil.	Cause of blindness.	From what county.
Austin, Eva	Cutting teeth	Ottawa.
Anderson, Jessie	Malarial fever	Calhoun.
Brown, Edna	Inflammation	Hillsdale.
Blinkhorn, Harrietta	Cold in eyes	Kalkaska.
Cook, Maggie	Inflammation	Muskegon.
Chesbro, Margaret	Measles and want of care	Isabella.
Durgan, Celia	Inflammation	Missaukee.
Dester, Maud	Severe sickness	Berrien.
Dayton, Bertha	Chicken-pox	Clare.
Erlandson, Anna	Films on eye	Manistee.
Edmonds, Alma	Unknown	Monroe.
Emmett, Gertrude	Congenital	Kent.
Fry, Myrtle	Measles and whooping cough	Saginaw.
Fryk, Ella	Unknown	Muskegon.
Herzog, Mary Anna	Unknown	Washtenaw.
Hunter, Edna	Accident of scissors	Calhoun.
Jensen, Elsie	Small-pox	Mecosta.
Knight, Retta	Spinal meningitis	Hillsdale.
King, Agnes	Forest fire in 1881	Sanilac.
Pickell, Minnie	Spinal fever	Montcalm.
Playter, Cora	Congenital	Kent.
Playter, Grace	Congenital	Kent.
Regelin, Minnie	Congenital	Ottawa.
Richardson, Gertie	Congestion of brain	Oakland.
Stillwell, Emma	Unknown	Wayne.
Stewart, Emma Retta	Powerful medicine	St. Clair.
Simpson, Kittie	Scarlet fever	Ingham.
Stevens, Emily	Whooping-cough	Van Buren.
Smith, Christiana	Spinal meningitis	Sanilac.
Sanderson, Mable	Scarlet fever	Bay.
Thayer, Luella	Accident, fish spear	Washtenaw.
Tompkins, Ruth E.	Measles and whooping-cough	Genesee.
Trayner, Anna	Brain fever	Calhoun.
Wilson, Clara	Congenital	Lapeer.
Palmer, Ella	Unknown	Ingham.

BOYS.

Name of pupils.	Cause of blindness.	From what county.
Allison, Frank	Congenital	Muskegon.
Brannan, James	Unknown	Kent.
Bracelin, Daniel	Scarlet fever	Allegan.
Brigham, Walter	Cataract	Livingston.
Belile, Evangelist	Cataract	Menominee.
Brumbaugh, Jacob	Cataract	Ionia.
Bost, W. C.	Cataract	Oceana.
Clink, George	Spinal fever	St. Clair.
Callen, John G.	Accident in mine	Gogebic.
Conahan, Joseph M.	Congenital	Wayne.
Chase, Lew Adelbert	Malignant Myopia	Clinton.
Driscoll John	Accident explosion mining camp	Houghton.
Elder, John H.	Spotted fever	Ingham.
Ernest, Otto	Scarlet fever	Wayne.
Fields, Lewis	Spinal meningitis	St. Joseph.
Gray, Dean	Inflammation	Wayne.
Heinke, Louis	Diphtheria	Ottawa.
Holland, John	Epileptic convulsions	Genesee.
Hunt, James	Congenital	Jackson.
Huber, Fred	Inflammation	Ontonagon.
Hoar, Fred	Inflammation	Marquette.
Hallock, George	Congenital	Genesee.
Jeffrey, Walter	Inflammation	Dickinson.
Kenyon, Frank	Unknown	Jackson.
King, Willie	Hereditary syphilis	Jackson.
Kurtz, Fred	Inflammation	Saginaw.
Keyes, Robert	Unknown	Wayne.
Lewis, Leachman	Congenital	Ingham.
Liontz, Freeman	Inflammation	Huron.
Lemere, Francis A.	Cataracts	Dickinson.
Molle, Constant	Burned with lime	Menominee.
McCrea, Edward F.	Accident	Gladwin.
Nichols, Orrin	Neglect	Otsego.
Openshaw, Frank	Explosion of boiler	Arizona State.
Pollard, James	Paralysis optic nerve	Eaton.
Payne, Ross	Nervous convulsions, cataract	Clinton.
Rich, Willie	Congenital	Ingham.
Roberts, Nevison	Congenital	Eaton.
Sanford, Myron	Charoiditis mystagmas	Kalamazoo.
Skoda, Joseph	Chemical explosion	Wayne.
Soerheide, Henry	Accident	Ottawa.
Smith, Edward	Congenital	Ottawa.
Shultz, Herman	Congenital	Ionia.
Shotwell, A. M.	Unknown	Jackson.
Sholes, Frank	Inflammation and spinal	Kent.
Spencer, James	Unknown	Washtenaw.
Trumble, George	Cataract	Saginaw.
Tuck, John	Inflammation of brain	Jackson.
Ullrich, Otto	Teething	Isabella.
Wait, Floyd	Cataract	Ingham.
Pittinger, Claude	Inflammation	Montcalm.
Bengtson, August	Explosion in mine	Gogebic.
Otto, William	Paralysis of optic nerve	Eaton.
De Radcliffe, Clarence	Fever and measles	Wayne.

BOYS.—CONTINUED.

Name of pupils.	Cause of blindness.	From what county.
Wixom, Albert R.	Accident	Oakland.
Fields, Richard	Gradual loss of sight	Mecosta.
Horstman, Lewis	Lung fever	Cass.
Clark, John Edgar	Explosion giant caps	Kent.
Eddy, Alfred T.	Scarlet fever	Midland.
Townsend, Emmett E.	Convulsions	Ionia.
Hiler, Leslie	Excessive swimming	Ottawa.
Hiler, Sidney	Excessive swimming	Ottawa.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

This institution is located at Lansing in the north-western part of the city about a mile from the capitol. It is neither an asylum nor a hospital but a well appointed school maintained by the State for the purpose of affording, as far as may be, a practical and helpful education in such literary work and manual training as will be the most useful.

The boys are taught the trades of broom-making and piano-tuning and the girls cooking, sewing, knitting and fancy work.

Instruction is given in the branches usually taught in the public schools, also in vocal and instrumental music.

Besides the general routine of work, especial pains are taken to secure such exercise, both in-doors in the gymnasium and outside on the grounds, as will promote physical development and tend toward good health.

The health of the pupils is of the greatest concern, and a competent physician and trained nurse exercise watchful care over all.

The advantages of the school are for residents of this State, and are free to every blind person and those whose defective sight prevents them from receiving instruction elsewhere, and who are of suitable age and condition of body and mind to receive instruction.

All that the friends of the pupils are expected to do, is to furnish suitable and sufficient clothing and pay transportation. If they are unable to do so, it will be furnished by the State.

The period for which the pupils are admitted is eight years and when the board of control deem it advisable in a particular case it may be extended two years more.

The ages fixed for admission are for those over ten or under twenty-one, but the board of control may, at its discretion, admit pupils younger or older.

Persons desiring to become pupils should make application to the superintendent for blanks for admission.

All applications for admission must be passed upon by the board of control.

The school year begins the second Wednesday in September, and continues forty weeks.

The following prepared matter was sent to the newspapers of the State and kindly published by them:

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

This institution is supported by the State. It is not an asylum but a well appointed school and maintained for the purpose of affording as far as may be an enlightened and practical education. Blind persons and those whose defective sight prevents them from receiving instruction in the public schools are received as pupils. The ages fixed are for those between ten and twenty-one, but the Board of Control may in their discretion, admit those who are under ten or over twenty-one. Residents of this State are admitted without charge for tuition, board, lodging, washing, medicines or medical attendance. Applicants for admission from other States may be admitted, but such are required to pay a sum in excess of the necessary expenses.

The period for which pupils are admitted is eight years, and when the board of control deem it advisable in a particular case it may be extended two years more, making ten years in all.

The school year begins the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. There are no vacations. Every effort is made to give thorough instruction, and nearly all those branches taught in the public schools of the State are taught at this school and several trades are also learned by the pupils.

THESE ADVANTAGES ARE FREE TO EVERY BLIND PERSON IN MICHIGAN WHO IS OF SUITABLE AGE AND MENTAL CAPACITY.

Especial pains will be taken to secure that exercise and consequent bodily necessary to good health, and earnest efforts are made to correct the unnatural and peculiar postures and habits which so frequently accompany blindness. All that friends of the pupils are expected to do is to pay the traveling expenses and furnish approved, suitable and sufficient clothing. If they are unable to do so, such necessary clothing will be furnished by the State.

All applications for admission must be passed upon by the board of control. For further information, address,

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
School for the Blind,
Lansing, Mich.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

This school, located at Lansing, is maintained by the State, and affords a comprehensive education for those who are blind or of such defective vision that they are prevented from receiving instruction in the public schools.

Board and tuition are free to all pupils whose parents or guardians are residents of the State.

In all, ten teachers are employed. The literary work comprises all the branches usually taught in the common and high schools of the State.

In music, instruction is given in voice training and pupils learn to play upon the piano, organ, flute and violin. Brass instruments are used by many. Piano tuning is one of the trades taught and a large number of

graduates of this school now earn a comfortable living by means of a trade acquired at the school. Plain and fancy sewing, by hand and on the machine, knitting, crocheting and similar work are taught the girls, and many are highly proficient in this difficult art. Broom making is at present the only manual trade taught; an appropriation was made by the legislature of 1893, which, when available, will enable the introduction of other trades, such as carpet and rug weaving, hammock, fly-net and fish-net making. It is expected that through the advantages afforded by the generous provision of the State each pupil will acquire such an education as will in a great measure, enable him to support himself.

If any of our readers know of a child who may be entitled to admission to this school, they will confer a favor by sending the name and address to the Superintendent of the School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.

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